MR. SEWARD IN MEXICO

OFFICE OF FIRE & HATCH,

Bankers and Dualries in Government's Received for State of State of

have been neglected.
r rapid acoumnisation of capital for investment, and the reduction of rapid acoumnisation of capital for investment, and the reduction of attentional credit—rendering it in that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be defrom investment in Government bunds—is compelling the agarch here safe and well-quarded channels late which capital not employed sinces may shely flow.
elligent and careful investigation into the security of other classes

This is esse of the legitimate offices and phono divises connected who secondale banking.

When the Government required the capital of the country for its presention, and when our faith in the result azamed us that the securities the Government afforded, for the time being, the most secure and reditable mode of investment, we devoted our time and energies, and the sites resources of our business and influence, to placing the capital of he people at the disposal of the Government, and in placing in the hands (the propie the best security they could possibly hold.

We refer with price and satisfaction to the record which our books find of many hundreds of millions so invested through us; and to the agreement result.

We do not intend to offer or recomments to others any security to which we are not ourselves willing to invest.

Since closing the great CRYMAL PACIFIC RAULROAD LOAN, which meets all those requirements, we have carefully examined many officers, but have found no other which would fully do so, until the tollowing was placed in our bands:

FIRST MORTGACE

SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS

SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS

OF THE

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA.

FRANCHISES AND SUBSIDIES.

THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA is the westernmost link of the GRAND CENTRAL NATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA is the westernmost link of the GRAND CENTRAL NATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE anthorized by act of Congress, anded by grants of public lands and a special issue of United States Bonds, and constructed under the supervision of Government officers. The Company are entitled to add the rights and privileges of the several Pacific Railroad companies according to the acts of Congress and their amendments, and these privileges have been railfied by the State of California.

The franchism critically included in the set of Congress (approved July 1, 1802) authorizing the Central Pacific Railroad Company "to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Pacific counts, as or near San Prancisco" on the navigable waters of the Sacramente River, to the eastern boundary of California, upon the same terms and conditions in all respects" as are applied to she corporations building the either portions of the Pacific Railroad and branches. The portion of the line between Sacramento and San Prancisco was assigned to the Western Pacific Railroad and have drived to was duly approved by Congress, March 3, 1805, and confirmed by the State of California.

DIRROT LINE TO SAN FIRANCISCO.

The Western Pacific Railroad makes direct connection at its eastern lermium in Sacramento with the Central Pacific Railroad, and through it with the railroad system east of the Rocky Mountains. It has two

(130 unites) in a little over five hours; and it is expected that after time and season shall have soldified its new embankments the frip will be used in four hours.

ROUTE—THROUGH THE GARDEN OF CALIFORNIA.
The rotate of the Wastern Pacific Road lies directly across the richest and most thickly-settled portion of the State, and connects its three largest sites with the metrapolis of the Pacific coast. The Sacramento, San Jéaquin, and Contra Cesta Vallers, which it traverses in its centre, are the most productive, salutrious, and valuable in California, if act on the continent the soil being a rich, brown losm, ever ready for the plow. Fruits and grain are there grown in abundance, attaining to greater perfection than in any other part of the globe. There were carried over the Wasterns Pacific Rankoan, during the month of October, 15,230 tuns of freight, of which the greater part was wheat grown or these vallers (aithough the larger perfice of this year's crop had previously been shipped), and it is beheved that fully 100,300 tuns will be drawn from the adjacent regions to the line during the couning season. The district within fifty miles of the line of the road may be said to constitute the garden of the Pacific coust, where flowers bloom, and senitropical fruits are grown, all the year round; and where a getail climate and terming soil afford the most attractive features for extinence and residence. For westly miles out of San Francisco in land along the line of the road is being eagerly taken up for sarbunan residences, and for market and fruit-garden purposes, at \$600 per acre and opward. The population of the counties through which the line passes (exclusive of San Francisco) amounts, according to the best authornies, at the present inner, to appared of \$9.000, and the assessed value of property to over \$238,000,000 in gold; both of which will be rapolis multiplied by the presence of the road. This road will be to California and its chief city what the Hudson River, New-Haven, or New-Jersey Railreads are t

LOCAL BUSINESS.

what the Hudson River, New-Haven, or New-Jerney Railroads are to New-Yark.

The city of Storkton, which lies midway of the route, already containing a population of over 6,000, is the seat of an important trade, and the center of tributary rousis—among others, the Stockrow AND Coppension of the Storkey and the SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY RAILROAD, projected along this great valley, a line of 300 miles, which, when completed, will be an important feeder, as it drains the largest unbroken tract of fertile land in the literature. In like manner the California, and which is rapidly extending of which 160 miles are now nearly completed, and which is rapidly extending of the land of the largest of public lands, and the SAR CARROND of which is rapidly extending of the lands of lands of

GREAT VALUE OF THE PROPERTY.

The present equipment of the reads ample. The heality for transfer ring both freight and passengers from the care to ships alongside the Computy's wharves will be on a scale commensurate with the vast traffic. Thirry cares of choice water front, which he a few years will be in the healers portion of San Fenciare, have been granted to the Campany as well as five hundred acres of thick lands on the Oakland shore of the host, for depict and other purposes, both of which are of great value. The average cost of the road has acceeded \$50,000 per naile (as it contains several very expensive bridges and one bunnel of 1,00 feet), and it is afte to estimate the value of the franchises, railroad line, equipment and property of the Company at the willions of deltars. The Compan having met this vast expenditure from their own private resources, to gether with the sid afforded by the General Government, and the san seriptions of capital in California, have purposely reserved their privilege of issuing houds upon the line until its completion and soccessful operation.

property piedgred as security.

The cost and value of this railroad are so great in comparison with its bended debt, and its business and profits are so certain and large, in proportion to the current interest liabilities to be assumed—the management of the road having been committed to the same energetic, high-minded, and spright parties who have from the beginning was honor for the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—that we feet gratified is being able to offer to our customers so describe a bond upon a railroad completed, amply equipped, and its nuccessful and profitable operation. The vital position of the line, the vast amount of cash capital which has been invested in it, the concounty and firsts of its construction, tegether with its powerful alliances and connections, combine to give to its bonds an insectiate character and value, which it takes pears to impart to those of projected or uncompleted roads. The bonds have their systems to not an investigate character and ACCRUEND INTEREST, in currency. They are made payable. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COUN, in the city of New York.

They possess the following recommendations:

1. They are based on the direct Trunk road leading from San Prancisca, the metropolits of the Pacific, exatured.

11. The Property is under the came management as that of the Cantral Property is under the case in portance, it will receive a mile-age upon an innermose through business.

1. The revenues, which are in coin, are large from the beginning and must heep pace with the development of the next rapidly growing state in the lines.

2. While, by a menderate estimate, the net carnings of the road will, which the property is under the foot of the cost and value of the road will, which the property of the cost and value of the road, equipments, but the first mortange Bende of the road, equipments, but the first mortange Bende of the road, equipments, but the first mortange Bende of the road, equipments, but the first mortange Bende of the road, equipments, but the first mortange Bende of

will be less than a third of the cost and value of the read, equipments, &c.

VI. While, by a moderate estimate, the net earnings of the read will, in its first rear, reach \$600,000 in guid, the natural interest upon the whole of the Pirst Merizages Bonds will full short of \$170,000.

Vit. It is a completed and operated flue, afready earning more fram ambicient to pay the interest upon the whole futured debt.

The near approach of the time when the United States can retire the greater perties of its Ein-per cent debt is meturally saming inquiry for other forms of invasions which will affired satisfactory accurity with the same rates of interest. The WENTERP PACIFIC ALLICOAD FIRST MOST MOST GROWN and have an immense advantage over all other securities these upon merely local or monounjeted rainead, and may be beid with as much confidence as Government bunds, or as first class mortgages on Rev Tork city property.

The loan is small in amount. Its claims to confidence are apparent. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds will be selivated as the orders are precised.

FIRE & HATCH, BARKERS.

nest bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET-THE CONDITION OF IRELAND. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1869-Midnight.

The inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of London took place to-night at Guildhall. The Members of the Ministry, the Foreign Embassadors, and a large and distinguished company were present. Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast to Her Majesty's Ministers. On rising he was loudly cheered. He returned thanks for the honor, and said the good feeling of the citizens toward the Government was an omen and indication of the common sentiments pervading the land. He continued: "Whatever the tendencies of modern civilization, whatever its triumphs may be, I do not undervalue them. They have not had, nor are they likely to have, in our day, or in our children's, the effect of lightening the responsibilities of the Government. As the standard our ideas and wants is raised, so are raised and extended the demands on those in office. It is to endeavor to give such a shape to legislation and public policy as may correspond to that elevated standard. Every social exigency causes us to rely more on the indulgence of our countrymen, to give heart and energy to our efforts, and to pardon and forgive our shorthcomings. It is satisfactory to know that throughout the country one sentiment prevails in respect to the Queen, the law, and the institutions of the country. But not let us seek a fool's consolation

binding ourselves to that. Cross channel, seek the island long united to us in political and legislative bonds. How melancholy in the face of this great assembly to be compelled to confess that that island which we have governed for 700 years, over which we have exercised almost unbounded power, has not yet fulfilled the first conditions of a civilized community, has not been brought into harmony with our laws and institutions! It is almost unnecessary to remind you that we were called to office in connection with this important crisis in the affairs of Ireland-a crisis in which the mind of the country was more seriously addressed than formerly toward making endeavors to put an end to what has been a problem and a speck on the fair fame of our country for so many generations. In Ireland we see society politically diseased; we see a people of noble capacity and quick susceptibility, whose heart in many cases does not beat with a warm and lively attachment to her sister countries, and who do not in all respects yield to the authority of laws which we gladly recognize on this side of the Channel. This year has been marked by the augmentation of agrarian outrages there from which this country is singularly free. The general tendencies to crime there acquire a painful notoriety and strike the hearts of Englishmen with a deadly chill. As to the causes of these outrages it would probably be premature and difficult now to decide. To those connected with these outrages I would suggest that their way is not the way to attain success in the Legislature. The committers of outrage are enemies to the interests of the country. We are glad to be cheered in our own endeavors to give all Ireland the strength and unity which a considerable part of the island now enjoys. For that end we shall labor, encouraged by our generous countrymen. In regard to our foreign policy, it would be idle to say that this department of affairs has a small interest for England. Importunate interference I hope we shall always avoid-a meddlesome and ambitious desire for influence we shall always foreswear; but the sentiment of a true brotherhood for those countries with which we are united by so many costly ties, every Ministry is

and has had no small influence in allaying disturbances and composing differences which have and might have arisen in various parts of the world. His noble colleague, Lord Clarendon, since his return to the Foreign Office, had received liberal and handsome acknowledgments for his contributions toward the accommodation of such differences. One partial exception I ought to make-and it is an exception which is of the deepest interest to Englishmen - namely, our relations with America. But there is no occasion on which I could more appropriately refer to these relations or better describe them than as those of peace and concord. Were I to attempt to depart from that friendly strain, I should be admonished to judge more correctly and to speak more wisely by an event which has happened within this city during the last few days. I refer to the death of George Peabody, a man whose splendid benefactions will secure immortality for his name in that which he regarded as his old mother country; but whose fame likewise, and in a broader seuse, is applicable to all humanity. He has taught the most needful of all lessons, how a man can be master of his fortune, and not its slave. And it is most touching to know what I have learned from his friends, that, while some men would have been unhappy at the idea of dying in a foreign land, his affections were so divided between the land of his birth and the land of his ancestors, that that which had been his fondest of wishes may now be realized-to be buried in America, but die in England. With Mr. Peabody's country we are not likely to quarrel. It is true that care and skill in diplomacy, animated though it has been by the purest and most upright feelings, although it has not imperiled our peace, has failed to lead to the first issue up to the present moment upon the tangled questions of law which have been in discussion between the two countries. Considerable delay has taken place; yet every delay, instead of leading to danger, was prempted by considerate good will and desire to allow the intervention of a limited time, in order to obviate the difticulties. [Cheers.] I believe the world would view with horror a parricidal strife between England and America. But such a state of things is not likely

to arise from our present relations, and my confidence is in the sentiments which I know animate the American Government as well as our own, and which also animate the minds of the people of these two great countries. [Cheers.] Another source of confusion is connected with the changes which we witness in every country. Lately an internal public opinion has been growing into a standard of international conduct higher than that formerly set up, and it becomes necessary for our own interests that the conduct of the country not only conforms to our own ideas of its claims and right, but to that sense which

by the whole mass of the civilized community. A SCULLING MATCH. Walter Brown, the American oarsman, has been

is ascertained of international rights and duties

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

AND APPOINTMENTS.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

The President to-day notified Gen. Butterfield of the

ecceptance of his resignation as Assistant Treasurer of

the United States at New-York, and appointed ex-State

Senator Charles J. Folger to the position. Mr. Folger

days a telegram was received from him accepting the

same. Mr. Folger was an applicant for the office at the

time Gen. Butterfield was appointed and was strongly

recommended by Senator Conkling, fex-Gov. Morgan,

and other prominent Republicans of New-York. The

report of the condition of the affairs of the office will be

Spinner's office were sent to New-York to count the

money in the vaults of the Assistant Treasurer's office

their services it New-York will enable the investigation

Agency there advertises for all the able-bedied colored

men of the city and country at high wages. The Agency

is acting for Southern planters, who design trying the

negroes if they can be procured before resorting to Chi-

nese coolies. Cold weather and necessity combine with

other causes to make them willing to respond to the de

Secretary Boutwell has directed thatfin the forthcom-

ing edition of the Blue Book, the regular pay of each clerk, and the amount received as extra compensation, be published. Some of the clerks in the Departments

Jen. Sylvanus Thayer, who entered the army in 1808.

days. He still continues to act as Superintendent of the

Naval Academy there, and will do so until the arrival of

Commodore Worden, who is appointed to succeed him.

commodore Worden will not reach Annapolis before the

latter part of the month. The midshipmen of the

Since the recent visit of Collector Grinnell of New-

number of the certificates or drawbacks, whether genu

to the Treasury Department that the officer cannot be

fore United States Commissioner Osborn in New-York.

Solicitor Banfield is conducting the prosecution, and will

Mr. Vanderbilt, the appointment clerk, to select a half

absent from his office, and argued that such action was

illegal. Mr. Ware conducted for the Government the

postage stamp case in Canada, when the first interna-

It is understood that the President has tendered the

appointment of Judge of the new U. S. Circuit, embrac-

ing the State of Louisiana, to Thomas J. Durant, formerly

B. H. Brewster, ex-Attorney-General of Pennsylvania

arrived here this evening, having been summoned by the

family of his intimate friend, the Hon. Robert J. Walker,

Secretary Robeson left here this evening, for Philadei-

THE PURCHASES FOR THE SINKING FUND-THE

TREASURER'S REPORT.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

The following is the report of the Committee appointed

by Secretary Boutwell to investigate the Government

bond purchases for the sinking fund and special account.

Six: We have received your communication of the 1st inst, appointing us to examine the bonds purchased by the Government for the sinking fund, and also specially purchased, to await the action of Congress in relation thereto, and have carried out your instructions to ascertain the amount purchased for each class, the disposition

thereto, and have carried out your instructions to ascertain the amount purchased for each class, the disposition made thereof, how they are secured and stamped, and if they are sufficiently designated to distinguish each class from the other and from all other bonds, and to prevent their reissue, as well as any other facts respecting said bonds, and the safe keeping thereof, which we may deem of importance. We called upon the Treasurer of the United States, in whose custody they are, to exhibit to us the bonds referred to in your communication, with a scheduld of the same, classified by their respective issues and denominations. On personal inspection and count, we found in the custody of the Treasurer bonds of the United States, registered in the name of and payable to the Secretary of the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 9, 1862.

New-Orleans, but now of this city. It is doubtful if

of getting at the bottom of the frauds.

in our favor in a foreign court.

Mr Durant will accept the appointment.

who is not expected to live through the night.

phia, to attend the funeral of Admiral Stewart.

ncluded. This morning Secretary Boutwell ordered

Academy gave a grand hop on Saturday evening last, in

broke up the party.

AND HIS SUCCESSOR APPOINTED—COLORED EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH—REMOVALS

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1869.

pete had resigned on account of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, but that he would continue to favor the revolution, and to aid him (Prim) in the discharge of his official duties.

THE CHARACTER AND EFFECT OF THE LATE RE-VOLT-DESPERATE VALOR-AN ASTOUNDING PROCLAMATION.

MADRID, Oct. 21.-The Government has been victorious on all sides, and the Republicans are subdued, if not completely destroyed, as a party. The private history of this party, only familiar to those who form its Central Committee, will explain the wild, desultory character of the outbreak so untimely, so void of any good result, and so fatal to the advancement of principles. The Democrats, combining with the Unionists and Progressists, aided to dethrone the Queen, and it was not until Prim, in spite of the agreement that the new form of government should be determined by the Cortes, announced in the columns of Le Gaulois, a Paris paper, that a monarchy had been resolved upon, that a split took place in the Democratic party. Then the ultra-Democrats took the name of Republicans, and made the platform which Rivero, Martos, and others, refused to accept as too radical. The latter then declared themselves in favor of a Monarchy. Thus the Democracy became divided into Republicans and Democratic Monarchists. Rivero used every effort to retain the most prominent of the Democrats, and in some instances succeeded, for his offers of office and other distinctions were too tempting to be resisted. The once persecuted, scorned, and banished Democracy, the utterance of whose name was forbidden under O'Dontullar and the propring teart in the government. utterance of whose name was forbidden under O'Don-nell, now took a prominent part in the government of the country. The masses, however, became, and remained, Republican. The Republican propaganda spread rapidly all over Spain, and reckless orators broached the most dangerous doctrines in the name of the Republic. They urged the duty and obliga-tion of the Government to provide work and wages for the people, advocated the common right of all men to land and property, and presented other Uto-pian theories of the sort. Many of the Central Com-mittee of Madrid protested against the propagation pian theories of the sort. Many of the Central Committee of Madrid protested against the propagation of these disastrous ideas, but they were overruled by those who argued that on the eve of a vital election, the great object was to swell the ranks of the new Republican party. The elections took place, and in spite of the Government intrigues, seventy-two Republican deputies were sent to the Cortes. Thanks to them, the Constitution, although objectionable in many particulars, guaranteed privileges never before enjoyed by Spaniards. Socialism and Communism in the mean time gained ground, and the Republican leaders, still with the fear of losing followers, put off undeceiving the masses for a more convenient season, and, with criminal weakness, neglected to

put off undeceiving the masses for a more convenient season, and, with criminal weakness, neglected to expel from their clubs and associations those whose teachings were a disgrace to the cause. The Republican party, whose principles were, at starting, so pure—whose order and circumspection became proverbial—was soon converted into a receptacle for all the dregs of society, the refuge of those who, having nothing to lose, had everything to gain by the practical application of Socialism. Disorders shortly began, and the masses, at first so obedient to their leaders, became insubordinate, and with no preconcerted plan, rose in arms, first at Cadiz, then at Jerez, and afterward at Malaga, with no other result but defeat. The Monarchists, at the same time, had subdivided themselves into as many groups as there were candidates, with apparently no hope of securing by any means a king for their throne. The Progressists seemed inclined for the moment to turn to the Republic as the only ark of salvation, while the Republicans seemed bent on suicide. Socialism continued on the increase in Andalusia. Forty thousand Republicans seemed bent on suicide. Socialism continued on the increase in Andalusia. Forty thousand workmen had struck in Barcelona. Proprietors, great and small, lived in constant dread, and still there seemed to be no alternative but the Republic. At this stage of affairs, Gen. Pierrad arrived at Tarragona. His public reception there gave rise to the riot which ended in the cruel marder of the Depaty Governor. The Government ordered the immediate Governor. The Government ordered the immediate disarming of the volunteers of that town. Barcelona and Reus pronounced, but were quelled. Saragossa anticipating the order for disarming her volunteers, revolted, and for thirty-two hours made heroic resistance. The beautiful Moorish city of Valencia became the last stronghold of the Republicans. It held not for eight days against a graps of 16,000 held out for eight days against an army of 16,000 men. The rebels had raised 940 barricades, many of them admirably constructed. They fought despe-rately; but at last, after bombarding the city for six

bound to cultivate and should not venture to renounce. Happily, we are discouraged from prosecuting quarrels with the world in general, having none to prosecute. But the friendly assistance of England, though not obtruded, is always ready when sought for and he had no small influence in allaying disturbance of the control of the control, they courageously formerly under their control, they courageously breaks, in order, if possible, to turn the movement to some account. They were unsuccessful everywhere. It could not be expected otherwise of a movement in which there was no communication from place to place, nor with the Central Committee in Madrid. There have been terrible losses of life on both sides. The narrow streets of Saragossa and Valencia ran with blood. It is reported that the insurgents of Valencia have lost 1,600 men. In Saragossa, it was difficult to calculate the number of the killed and wounded, as they there still retain the Moorish habit of immediately picking up their wounded and con-cealing them. One young Republican in Saragossa, overpowered by numbers and ordered to give up his gnu, stabbed himself to the heart up his gun, stabbed himself to the heart with the bayonet, instead of delivering it. A handful of rebels, three or four in number, with no other arms but their daggers, attacked a battery, killed and disabled the artillery men, and took possession of the pieces. Women poured boiling oil and scalding water over the troops from the balconies, and at Valencia, women and children fought side by side, with the men at the barricades. The Government has taken advantage of the situation to invest itself with dictatorial power. The tion to invest itself with dictatorial power. The Constitution is a dead letter. Liberal journals dis-appear daily under this iron rule. All meetings are prohibited; necturnal visits after undnight, are

prohibited; nocturnal visits after midnight, are again in full vogue. One of the most astounding productions of this reign of terror is the following proclamation of the Governor of Ceuta to the prisoners in that penal town, which, at its best, is considered the "Inferno" of Spain. It is couched in these words: In view of the frequent quarrels between the prisoners, and the wounds constantly inflicted on each other during these quarrels, I find it convenient to command that:

Art. 1. After the publication of this proclamation, a box shall be placed in the court of each prison, wherein all arms whatsoever in possession of the prisoners are to be deposited. No coercion on the part of the keepers is to be exercised during this act.

Art. 2. After one hour has transpired the box is to be

be exercised during this act.

Art. 2. After one hour has transpired the box is to be removed, and from the moment of its removal all prisoners found in possession of any kind of arms, even the smallest of pen-knives, will be liable to the penalties imposed in the following Articles:

Art. 3. Any prisoner found in possession of a fire-arm, or any other weahon or instrument by which, in the opinion of competent judges, life could be destroyed, will be put to death.

opinion of competent judges, life could be destroyed, who be put to death.

Art. 4. Should any weapon or fire-arm be discovered in a brigade where it could not be ascertained to whom it belonged, that brigade is to be decimated, and those drawn by lot are to receive 100 blows in the court of the

Art. 5. Should a prisoner be found with a piece of iron

or any other object capable of wounding another, in his possession, he is to receive 50 palos (blows with a cudgel) in the court of his prison.

It is rumored that Castellar and Figueras intend leaving for France for an indefinite length of time. Their companions censure this intention, and call it cowardice. Others believe in standing aside and waiting until they can reorganize the party. The proclamation of the Republic in France, it is believed, will immediately follow the expected death of Napoleon, and the assistance of the French can be safely counted upon for liberty in Spain. This is the course decided upon by the majority of the Federal Republicans. Gen. Princip a reported to be growing Republicans. Gen. Prim is reported to be a growing friend of the Republicans, whose party he once called the party of the future.

ADMIRAL STEWART.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 9 .- A tug from he Navy-Yard at Philadelphia was dispatched to Bor dentown at 1 o'clock p. m. with twenty marines and eight seamen; the latter to act as pall-bearers under com mand of Capt. T. G. Corbin, U. S. N. Lieut. Reland of the United States Navy and Lieut, Meade of the Marine Walter Brown, the American oarsman, has been enthusiastically received at Nowcastle, and commences training at once for a sculler's match, recently arranged with Renforth, the Champion of England.

ITALY.

THE KING SAID TO BE OUT OF DANGER.

FIGURANCE, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1869.

'The official paper of this city publishes the following abnouncement to-day: "The physicians attending King Victor Emanuel now report him entirely out of danger."

SPAIN.

WHIY TOPETE RESIGNED.

MADRID, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1862.

During the sessions of the Cortes yesterday Gen.

Prime and, in reply to a question, that Asimiral To-Corps left the receiving-ship at 1 p. m., and grounde

chase The National Intelligencer, has declined to buy that WASHINGTON.

THE CUBAN CAUSE IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Oct. 15 .- Nearly 100 gentlemen, of all nationalities, were present at an enthusiastic banquet on the 11th in honor of Cuba. In the course of the evening a Cuban gentleman proposed "The United States of
America." Aaron Gregg, United States Consul, responded,
amid frequent and great applanse, declaring that, as
sure as to-morrow comes, Cuba would be free. The first
act of Congress would be the recognition of the independence of Cuba. He was not now speaking from speculation or conjecture, but from certain knowledge of the
American people and their sentiments. If the Cubans
would become independent of all other nationalities, the
American people would prefer it. But if the Cubans
should gain their independence without outside aid, and
if they then thought fit to incorporate their star with the
37 in the American constellation, the American people
would be glad to receive them. on the 11th in honor of Cuba. In the course of the evenwould be glad to receive them.

THE REORGANIZED JUNTA.

The newly-chosen President of the Cuban The newly-chosen President of the Cuban Junta, Señor Miguel Aldams, is a gentleman of about 20 years, of very dark complexion, sharp, black eyes, active, bold, and full of the American spirit. He owns five of the largest and mest-valuable estates in Cuba, which estates lately employed 3,060 or 4,000 negroes and Chinamen. Beside these, he owns the grandest private residence in Havana, and a large share of the Havana Railroad, most of which property, to the amount of several millions, has recently been confiscated by the Spanish Government. Sefor Aldama has always been prominent among the revolutionary spirite of Cuba. A few years ago Gen Serrano offered him, by order of Queen Isabelia, the title of Marquis of Santa Rosa, which honor he declined. He was, until exiled, President of the Havana Insurance Company, and a member of the Council of Administration of the Island of Cuba. In January his splendid mansion in Havana was sacked by the volunteers of the Spanish army; and his other property, before the Spanish Government selzed it, was pillaged by the troops without let or hinderance. Sefor Aldama enters upon his duties at a time when the cause of Cuban independence in this country is sadiy in need of any efficient leader. His friends predict for him signal success.

Hilarion Cisneros is a member of one of the oldest families of Santiago de Cuba. He was a prominent member of the Havana bar, and is a brother of Francis Xavier Cisneros, the civil engineer, who conducted the Perit expedition. The Cisneros family are well known in connection with the earlier movements for freedom and annexation.

Carlos del Castello, one of the old Revolutionists of the time of Lopez and Pinto, is a small, sinewy, nervous gentleman of about 68. For 20 years he was Director or Manager of the Havana Savings Bank. During his troubles with the bitterness of a born Rebel, he was arrested, and without trial exiled to Fernando Po, whence he managed to escape. He belongs to an old and honored family and is connected with the Spanish O'Reilli Junta, Señor Miguel Aldama, is a gentleman of about 50 on the move southward. The Virginia Employment

have received extra compensation, but the amount No visitors were admitted to see the President this morning, it being Calinet day. All the members were present at the Cabinet session, except Postmaster-Gen.

in either the Army or Navy, having entered the service in 1806. The oldest commission in the Army is that of Madame Garcis, wife of the Argentine Minister, gave her first reception last evening, which was a very brilforeign legation attended, but, unhappily, the gas went out suddenly about 11 o'clock, p. m., which prematurely

is connected with the Spanish O'Reillys, the Campo Allegres, and the Vegamars. He is supposed to be very wealthy.

Francisco Fesser, the Treasurer of the Junta, was formerly a distinguished member of the Havana Bar, and was Mausger of the Havana Commercial Bank, as also of the Bahia Transit Railroad. He was educated in England, where his father was engaged in commerce, and is now one of the representatives of the areat mercantile house bearing his name in London, Havana, and New-York. Señor Fesser is about 42 years old, cool and quiet in his manner, and of great ability as a financier.

José M. Mora, aged 55, is a Cuban merchant and planter. He is of a family long noted for their patriotism and general worth. He is tall, but stout and well proportioned, has gray bair and whiskers, and bears himself with the air of a man conscious of great physical and intellectual strength. He is very wealthy.

Manuel Marquez Sterling, one of the youngest members of the Junta, is 35 years old. He is a native of Puerto Principe. Before the revolution he conducted an extensive business at Nuevitas. He is a gentleman of superior abilities, and is much esteemed by all who know him.

J. M. Mestre was a leading lawyer of Havana before the revolution, and occupied the position of law professor in the University. He was a member of the Common Council and Secretary of the Havana Railroad Company. He has always been a Republican, and was once imprisoned by Capt. Gen. Coucha for the crime of giving expression to his opinions. Señor Mestre is connected with the Alfonso family. He is about 36 years old.

The character and standing of the members of the Cuban Junta are a guarantee to the friends of the Cuban Junta are a guarantee to the friends of the Cuban cause that its interests will not be for Morales Lemis to say that he has withdrawn from the Junta in order to attend to his diplomatic duties at Washington, and not because of any dissatisfaction, either express or implied. York to the President and Secretary of the Treasury, alleged drawback frauds in the New-York Custom-House The frauds were discovered about a month ago, and these fraudulent certificates or drawbacks are found in connecion with every class of imported merchandise. Some of Government has been defrauded may reach \$10,000,000, while others suppose it cannot be over \$100,000. A num frauds. The name of one of these is found upon a large

FIRES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 .- Nine frame dwellings Department and send them to New-York to assist in in Camden, N. J., were burned this morning. The loss is overhauling necessary books, vouchers, etc., with a view \$12,000. The fire originated from a defective flue in a couse occupied by Mr. Elliott. The family, in their efforts A Navai General Court-Martial has been fordered to to stop the progress of the flames, were all more or less severely burned, and, when at last they found that the building could not be saved, it was too late to remove the furniture. Mr. Elliott was badly burned, as were also his wife and five children. His aged mother was convene at the Navy-Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on Mon. day, the 15th inst. The Court will be composed of the wing-named officers: Capt. D. M. N. Fairfax, Presialso his wife and five children. His aged mother was thrown from a second-story window and received such injuries that her recovery is thought impossible. A fire in Camden at the present time may prove very disastrous in consequence of the disorganized condition of the Fire Department. The Volunteer Department is virtually disbanded, and the Pald Department is not yet in working order. Of the four volunteer companies only two are in service, one having sold its carriage and the other its hose.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN OSWECO. Cresman, U. S. N.; Major James Lewis, and Second Lieutenant A. T. Watson, U. S. Marine Corps' members. J. A. Ware, Solicitor of the Sixth Auditor's Office, who has for five years conducted nearly the entire legal business of that Bureau and the Post-Office Department, was removed to-day because he remonstrated against being docked of his pay for certain days when he was sick and

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN OSWEGO. OSWEGO, Nov. 9.—About 2 o'clock this morning a tire broke out in a barn at the corner of First and Schoyler-sts. The building was destroyed and four horses perished in the flames. A boarding house kept by Wm. T. Shepherd also took fire and was partially destroyed. The body of James Shepherd, an uncle of the above, was found this morning in the ruins. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from suffocation. The deceased was about 50 years of age. tional questions arising under the Rebellion were decided

sed was about 50 years of age

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9 .- On Sunday evening, party of about one hundred men came to the Richmond, Ky., jall, and took out a man named Suarcy, the author of five murders, and hung him in the Court House yard with a placard on his back not to cut him down until 7 o'clock Monday evening. The crowd then dispersed.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Snow to the depth of one foot has fallen

in Northern Vermont.
... Thomas G. Pratt, ex-Governor of Maryland, died at Baltimore yesterday, aged 65 years. .... Hamilton Hayes's grocery and dry-goods store at Gosport, Ind., was burned Saturday. The loss was \$15,000, on which there is no insurance.

... The McCoole-Allen prize fight is declared off," because McCoole refused to have any other stake-holder than Mundy, who refused to act.

... The bronze statue of Bishop Brownell, on the grounds of Trinity College, Hartford, will be unveiled to-morrow with appropriate ceremonies.

.The Rev. Thomas Kiernan of St. Mary's .... The Rev. Thomas Kiernan of St. Mary's (R. C.) Church of Plainfield, N. J., died suddenly on Monday afternoon.

day afternoon.

The Rev. J. S. Bacon, a distinguished Baptist minister, and former President of the Columbian College at Washington, D. C., died at Richmond, Va., yesterday, aged 70 years. ....The steamer Her Majesty, plying between

Nova Scotia and Lake Outario, went ashore while heading for Point Gulf on the St. Lawrence, in a fog. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss. ... A fire at Medina, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed the hardware store of A. J. Lyon, Brock's greery, Scranton & Richardson's harness store, and other property, involving a loss of over \$25,000.

... The Trustees of the Peabody Institute

Beverly, Mass., have directed that the building be
closed until the remains of Mr. Peabody arrive. The remains are expected to arrive early in December by the

road for October were \$105,000 in colu, and the Central Pacific, \$022,000, coin. The coal found in the Monte Diable range has been tested in the locometives of the Western Pacific Road, and found to work well.

.Hardey Friend of New-York arrived at New Haven last evening, having made the distance from the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, on a velocipede, since I o'clock on Monday afternoon. His competitor, Charles Smith, gave out, and had to stop over at Derby.

.... The National Bank in Portland, Conn. was entered by burglars on Monday night, whose only reward was a few revenue stamps and two revolvers Subsequently they stole a team belonging to the Hon. F W. Russel, and drove to East Hartford. The team was found under a shed yesterday morning.

classified by their respective assess and conomications. On personal inspection and count, we found in the custody of the Treasurer bonds of the United States, registered in the name of and payable to the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the United States, amounting in the aggregate to \$17.845,800, designated as belonging to the sinking fund by the words "sinking fund" distinctly impressed in red upon the face of each bond. We also found in the custody of the Treasurer other like bonds, amounting in the aggregate to \$45,800,000, registered in the name of and payable to the Secretary of the Treasurer in trust for the United States, which are the bonds designated as specially purchased. The total amount of the bonds belonging to both classes examined and counted is \$62,545,500, and they are of the several issues annexed. After having verified the account of the bonds so held by the Treasurer by personal examination and account of the same, we compared two schedules with the records of the issue of the bonds in the loan branch of the Secretary's office, and with those in the office of the Register of the Treasury, and found each to agree with the others, and with our actual count. The words "sinking fund," impressed upon the bonds belonging to that fund, are sufficient to distinguish them from the bonds specially purchased; and, in our judgment, the form in which all the bonds are registered in the name of "the Secretary, in trust for the United States," is sufficient to protect the Government from any liability of loss by their destruction or reissue. The bonds examined and counted include the purchase made prior to the first inst. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

William A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary, R. W. Tatlors, First Controller,

J. L. Smith, First Anditor.

Sinking Fund sinternal, shewing the description and oncount of Firet-Twenty Bonds supressed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the ... A plague has broken out among the cattle

still slops.

Ross Browne, late Minister to China, lectured at San Francisco on Monday. He detailed his experience at Pekis, and contrasted the scant welcome accorded to the American Embassy at the Chinese Court to the spleudid reception of Europe. He mentioned numerous instances of the hostility of the Chinese to foreigners, and asserted that the Chinese Court was never more exclusive than now.

.... A fire at Kendallsville, Ohio, on Monday

THE GALLOWS.

EXECUTION OF JOSIAH PIKE AT CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9.—New-Hampshire clings to the barbarous code of choking the life out of criminals, whose degree of villainy may have attained the point legally known as murder in the first degree, and to-day, at the State Prison in this city, her officials gibbeted Josiah L. Pike, a young man of 30 years. Your correspondent has attended 19 executions by hanging within the past year, and but one before in New-Hamp shire; that of Samuel Mills, convicted of the murder of George Maxwell at Franconia, Dec. 8, 1866, and hanged in the ; jali-yard at Haverhill, N. H., Maya 6, 1868. Of all, of which, duty made the writer an unwilling spectator, that of Milis was unsurpassed for unnecessary brutality and barbarism. The gallows consisted of a beam projected from a cell window, under which the scaffold was erected, and when the criminal was "launched off," the rope and knot gave way, obliging the Sheriff to re-adjust the cord, and re hang the man. The disgraceful scenes witnessed that day will never be obliterated from memory, for after the wretched culprit had swung amid the hoots, cheers, and curses of a motley multitude, and the corpse was cut down, it was taken into the streets, and publicly exhibited for half-an-hour at least. Brutality and rum held high carnival, and no thinking man turned away from the properly held the advance post of our modern civiliza tion. But the law was satisfied, and a few unknown friends of the murderer and judicially murdered gave the

The execution to-day, was the second that has ever taken place in Merrimack County, the first being that of Abraham Prescott, a boy of 18 years, hanged January 6, 1836, for the murder of Mrs. Chauncy Cochran of Pembroke. This execution, as all have been heretofore, was public. Many have been attended by riotons proceedings, and almost all have been disorderly. For the first time in its history the execution was to-day performed within the precincts of the State Prison at Concord, which is one of the most ill constructed buildings for its special purpose of any in the country. Josiah Pike, the wretch who has just paid the penalty of a double murder, once held a position in society that gave promise of an honorable career. He belonged to a respectable family, and has a mother and several brothers living, in an adjoining town. One of these cities. His mother has been kept in ignorance of her son's whereabouts, for over a year, and still fancies her reach her ears, as it must, despite the best endeavors of family and friends to keep it from her, who shall attempt the portrayal of her anguish!

It is just about a year since the pleasant village of Hampton Fails was aroused by the report that a horri-ble murder had been committed within its limits. All New-England participated in the excitement. A Mr. and Mrs. Brown, husband and wife, living at a distance from the settlement, were sitting in their kitchen at dusk one Brown proceeded to answer it, and on opening to the caller, was felled to the floor by a stroke from an ax, it the hands of a disguised fellow, whose identity the seque proved. Mr. Brown rushed to her rescue, only to meet the same fate, and both were left for dead by the rufflan, who proceeded to search the house, and then escaped. No sooner was the crime discovered than suspicion pointed to Pike, as a man who might at least give some clue to the affair, for he was of known bad nature and seen in the vicinity of the murder a few but a short time before, and was boarding with his wife, at the house of her mother in an adjacent town. Rents grocery bills, and minor expenses of housekeeping crowded in upon him; he had been often out of work, and on being pressed for money, on the very day of the murder, he started out, saying to his wife that he might not return until midnight. He returned toward morn ing, and had been at home but a few hours, when arrested. Most of the money stolen, with a pocket-book and a few smaller articles, identified as the property of the murdered Browns, being found upon him, he was at once lodged in jail, tried, and sentenced to

A few days ago, in company with the Rev. Sullivar Holman of Montpeller, Vt., but then chaplain of the State Prison of New-Hampshire, your reporter visited Pike in his cell. He has been in solitary confinement (except a brief interval of escape) over a year, with nothing to re morse in his soul. To all the entreaties, and prayers of the Rev. Mr. Holman, one of the noblest Christian philanthropists of New-England (and to whom Pike sent the special request that he "should like to spend the last hours of life in company with so good'a man and friend"), the condemned man never opened his heart. From the first he has been doggedly reserved, and friendly to none save the officers of the prison. It was a source of grati save the omegra in the prison. It was a source of graintude to Pike that, in his prison solitude, the Warden, Mr.
Joseph Mayo, did everything that was possible to make his
time pass pleasantly. But Pike would narrate the strange
dreams of his disturbed sleep, and looking into his eyes
one could read the deeper workings of a nobier but restrained nature. Pike was about 5 feet 8 inches high, of
square build, dark hair and eyes, a retreating forehead, and of light, agile step. He was evidently
very observant, and the phrenologist would say that
he was inherently designing and treacherons. With no
employment, save reading, the days dragged heavily;
but, throughout all, the doomed man entertained the
delusion that he would be so far mereifully considered as
at least to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment
for life. On Thursday last, his two brothers and the exchaplain spent two hours in his cell, and the former bade
him their last farewell. It was one of those sad occasions, too tender to be the subject of intrusion or reproach. By law of 1867 of the General Assembly of New-

Hampshire, the Sheriff of the county and his regular deputies, and the officials of the prisons, only, are allowed to witness an execution, and as the nurder was committed in Rockingham County, the Hon. Jos. P. Morse of Portsmouth, Sheriff, conducted the execution

Pike spent last night in his cell with the Rev. Mr. Hol ian, his spiritual adviser. The time was mainly spent religious devotions, during which interview Pike ade a plain statement of all the details of his crime, made a plain statement of all the details of his crime, which was reduced to writing by the chaplain for publicity after the execution. At 13 o'clock this morning Mr. Holman retired, and the regalar guard resumed watch of the prisoner, who, during his entire incarceration, has been a model of correct deportment, giving no occasion to any officer for even a word of censure. From 2 to 4 o'clock a.m. he slept soundly, and on awakening read the 1st Psalm, after which he donned the customary black suit, and ate a hearty breakfust. At 3 o'clock religious services were held in his cell, and a quintette of ladies of this criy, at Pikes "pecial request, sang the hymn." My latest sun is sinkin fast." From that hour he received callers, and greefed and parted from each with as great composure as if he were in his parior at home.

At 11 o'clock precisely the procession of Sheriff, prisoner, and officials filed out of the southern wing through the jail office into the corridor, and proceeded at once to

the gailows. The spectators numbered about fifty, incinding a dozen State officials. The party stood with heads uncovered while the Sheriff read his warrant. Pike then was asked if he had anything to say way sentence should not be executed upon him, to which he replied through the chaplain, who read the following:

Gestlesen: I do not sarink from my fate. I do not dread to die, because I know how worthers my line, and I have a loope in threat for a better hereafter, but I wish to leave a warning my had words to those wine are moliced to intemperance. It has destroyed by the died in the state of the words of the same wood, and I entreat those also deal in intendeding dinhs to stop that dreadful words not died. I implore their victims to stop before it is too late. As I hope to be inspiren the small dilling a counit in word, whicked and investibly as I have been, to the dieman left a merciful Savier. To my especial friends, who have been so constant and kind, who have given me sampathy, astice, and encouragement during my alay in this prises. I can only return the hearfield thanks of a dring mas. I can feel what they have done for me, hat cannot other, as freings, but commending them to God for It's blessing, and importing mercy for ms sent, I goe yet all a last farewell.

At the conclusion all on the scaffold bowed in prayer, Pike kneeling by the side of the Chaplain. and, for the first time, evincing most unmistrakable evidence of inner agony. After prayer Pike shook immed with all near him, bade each good-bye, and for nearly ten minutes was turned around and pulled about in the operation of tying and adjusting the noose and cap. Pike's face at this time was the picture of unexpressible wee and despair. The Sheriff now advanced, and said: "Josiah L. Pike, I am now about to execute sentence passed upon you, and may God have merey on your soul." As the last word escaped his lips, a deputy tonched the fatal spring, and Pike fell a distance of six feet. The distan

Mass., for burial.

Thus the curtain falls again on an execution in this State, one which for crucity and horror is certainly akin to the crune for which Pike lost his life, were it not for the cover of legal enactments. The public sentiment of this State is undoubtedly against hanging, and the fearful scenes of to-day will develop and intensify that

Total ....

\$17,841,500